

REMARKS

The Applicant thanks the Examiner for the thorough consideration given the present application. Claims 18-20, 23-28, and 31-42 are pending in the present application. Claims 1-17 and 21 were previously canceled. Claims 22, 23, and 29 are amended. Claims 22, 29 and 30 are canceled without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter disclosed therein. Claims 18, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34 and 41 are independent. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the rejections in view of the amendments and remarks set forth herein.

Reasons for Entry of Amendments

At the outset, it is respectfully requested that this Amendment be entered into the Official File in view of the fact that the amendments to the claims automatically place the application in condition for allowance.

In the alternative, if the Examiner does not agree that this application is in condition for allowance, it is respectfully requested that this Amendment be entered for the purpose of appeal. This Amendment reduces the issues on appeal by canceling claims 22, 29 and 30 which were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. This Amendment was not presented at an earlier date in view of the fact that Applicant did not fully appreciate the Examiner's position until the Final Office Action was reviewed.

Allowable Subject Matter

The Examiner states that claims 18-20, 23-28, and 31-42 are allowed.

The Applicant thanks the Examiner for the indication of allowable subject matter in this application.

Substitute Specification

The Examiner has objected to the substitute specification dated March 3, 2004 because it allegedly contains new matter on page 16 which was not in the original specification filed on January 17, 2002.

While not conceding the appropriateness of the Examiner's objection, Applicant has amended the specification in order to clarify the subject matter of the description. In addition, a Substitute Specification is being provided in order to place the application in better form. Also included is a marked-up copy of the original specification which shows the portions of the original specification which are being added and deleted. The Applicant respectfully submits that the substitute specification includes no new matter and that the substitute specification includes the same changes as are indicated in the marked-up copy of the original specification showing additions and deletions.

Because the number of amendments which are being made to the original specification would render it difficult to consider the case, or to arrange the papers for printing or copying, the Applicant is voluntarily submitting this substitute specification.

In particular, the Examiner will note that the Applicant has changed the wording on page 16, lines 8-12 of the substitute specification to read as follows:

“The diagnostic state request object performs a diagnosing of a system and a diagnostic state confirmation object transfers the various ID information related to the system to the head end 400A or the broadcasting station.”

In addition, the description on page 16, lines 16-18 of the substitute specification has been changed to read as follows:

“The diagnostic state confirmation object transfers the diagnosis result performed by the OOB protocol processor 51 to the head end 400A or to the broadcasting station.”

The Applicant respectfully submits that the above statements do not constitute new matter, and are fully supported by the original specification, for example, on page 15, lines 10-20, and page 17, lines 10-11. See also FIG 11, steps 1-7.

Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully requests that the substitute specification be entered into the application.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, 1st Paragraph

Claims 22, 29, and 30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, 1st Paragraph. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In response, claims 22, 29 and 30 are canceled.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph are respectfully requested. All claims are now in condition for allowance.

CONCLUSION

Since the remaining patents cited by the Examiner have not been utilized to reject claims, but merely to show the state of the art, no comment need be made with respect thereto.

All of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action and that the present application is in condition for allowance.

If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, he is invited to telephone Carl T. Thomsen (Reg. No. 50,786) at (703) 205-8000.

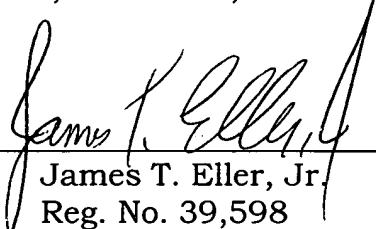
Application No. 09/758,417
Amendment dated August 3, 2004
Reply to Office Action of May 17, 2004

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Art Unit: 2614
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If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16 or 1.17, particularly extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

By 
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0630-1220P

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Substitute Specification (clean & marked-up copies)



OPEN CABLE SET-TOP BOX DIAGNOSING SYSTEM AND METHOD THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an open cable set-top box of which a point of deployment (POD) is separated from a main circuit unit, and more particularly to an open cable set-top box diagnosing system in which the POD, separated from a main circuit unit, has a newly defined interface that is used to check an operation state of an open cable set-top box, transmits the checked state to a predetermined server, according to which the operation state of the open cable set-top box is diagnosed, and a method thereof.

2. Description of the Background Art

Recently, a digital cable set-top box became popular. The set-top box is connected to a cable head end through a cable and produces a program for a digital cable. The digital cable set-top box makes a bidirectional communication with the cable head end in a manner that it receives an A/V broadcast program from the cable head end through an inband (IB), and transmits a user's request to the cable head end through an out of band (OOB) and receives a corresponding service to be displayed.

Figure 1 is a schematic block diagram showing a construction of a conventional digital cable set-top box. As shown in the drawing, a digital cable set-top box 100 includes a tuner 11 for tuning a receive frequency to be able to receive an A/V broadcast program corresponding to a frequency of a channel

desired by a user from a cable head end (not shown); a QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation) demodulator 12 for receiving and demodulating an A/V broadcast program tuned by the tuner 11; a conditional access unit (CAU) 14 for receiving the demodulated signal from the QAM demodulator 12 according to a pre-set condition; a TP (transport) demultiplexer 16 for processing the signal outputted from the CAU 14 and outputting a data stream; an MPEG decoder 18-1 and an AC-3 decoder 18-2 for decoding the data stream outputted from the TP demultiplexer 16 and outputting video signals and audio signals; an OOB processing unit 13 for receiving the broadcast program information, such as a channel tuning or a program guidance from the tuner 11 through the OOB and processing it; and a CPU 17 for receiving the signal processed by the OOB processing unit 13 and controlling the CAU 14 and the TP demultiplexer 16.

The OOB processing unit 13 includes an OOB receiver 13-1 for receiving the signal outputted from the tuner 11; an OOB protocol processor 13-3 for processing a protocol of the signal processed by the OOB receiver 13-1 and outputting it to the CPU 17; and an OOB transmitter 13-2 for processing the signal outputted from the OOB protocol processor 13-3 and outputting it to the tuner 11.

The operation of the digital cable set-top box of the conventional art constructed as described above will now be explained.

When power is supplied to the digital cable set-top box, the tuner 11 receives an A/V broadcast program signal from the cable head end, tunes its frequency so as for a user to receive the A/V broadcast program, and outputs the tuned A/V broadcast program signal to the QAM demodulator 12. Then, the

QAM demodulator 12 QAM-demodulates the A/V broadcast program signal and the QAM-demodulated signal to the CAU 14.

After the CAU 14 receives the QAM-demodulated signal, in case that the QAM-demodulated signal is in a scrambled state, the CAU 14 descrambles the QAM-demodulated signal according to a conditional access key (CAK) outputted from the CPU 17 and outputs it to the TP demultiplexer 16.

Then, the TP demultiplexer 16 separates a video packet and an audio packet of the descrambled signal and outputs them to the video decoder 18-1 and the audio decoder 18-2.

The video decoder 18-1 clears an overhead (i.e., various header information or starting code, etc.) from the video packet and performs variable-length decoding (VLD) for the pure data information. Then, the decoded information undergoes inverse-quantizing, inverse-discrete cosine transforming and motion compensating using a motion vector. The video-signal is restored as a pixel value of the original screen and outputted to the monitor.

The audio decoder 18-2 decodes the audio packet and outputs it to a speaker, by using an AC-3 algorithm.

Subscriber managing server systems connected with the cable head end manages subscribers connected with the cable head end, receives subscriptions from subscribers who desire to receive a paid program provided for a paid TV or a pay-per-view and transmits information corresponding to the paid program to the subscribers, and manages and operates the network on the whole.

When the subscriber registers at the subscriber managing server system, he or she is given a password from the subscriber managing server system. The

paid program is provided from the head end to the set-top box as the subscriber inputs the password to the set-top box.

The subscriber managing server system renders the head end to transmit a diagnosis command signal to the set-top box 100, thereby diagnosing the operation state of the subscriber's set-top box. That is, when the OOB receiver of the set-top box receives the diagnosis command signal from the head end, the set-top box performs its own self-diagnosis program to diagnose whether there is an error in each circuit unit of the set-top box and transmits the diagnosis result to the head end through the OOB transmitter.

Upon receipt of the diagnosis result of the set-top box, the head end transmits the diagnosis result to the subscriber managing server system and receives an instruction from the subscriber managing server system as necessary.

Since the communication standard is already set, the set-top box is manufactured by a set-top box manufacturers in cooperation with a cable system operator (SO). Accordingly, the cable SOs install the set-top box only for the subscribers who order it. Thus, problems arise that it is difficult to control production of the set-top box, there is a problem of an inventory burden, and the set-top box is to be replaced whenever the function of the set-top box is upgraded.

In order to solve the problems, the cable SOs set a standard, such as an 'open cable', for separating the CAU from the main circuit unit and manufactures a set-top box without the CAU.

In detail, the open cable set-top box of the above description is manufactured in a manner that the point of deployment (POD) including the CAU that has been installed in the cable set-top box is separated from the main circuit unit of the set-top box. A standard interface protocol between the main circuit
5 unit of the set-top box and the POD is defined, and an interface is included between the main circuit unit and the POD.

Accordingly, the set-top box manufacturer can manufacture the open cable set-top box without a restriction, and users also can purchase the open cable set-top box without a restriction.

10 Accordingly, the users may purchase the open cable set-top box and the POD provided by the cable SOs and connect them, thereby viewing cable broadcasting.

Figure 2 is a schematic block diagram showing a construction of an open cable set-top box in accordance with the conventional art, which includes a main
15 circuit unit 200, a point of deployment (POD) module 300 and an interface 201 for connecting the main circuit unit 200 and the POD module 300.

The main circuit unit 200 includes a tuner 21 for tuning a receive frequency to be able to receive an A/V broadcast program corresponding to a frequency of a channel desired by a user from a cable head end (not shown); a
20 QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation) demodulator 22 for receiving an A/V broadcast program tuned by the tuner 11, demodulating it and outputting the demodulated QAM signal through the interface 201 to the POD module 300; a TP (transport) demultiplexer 24 for processing the signal received through the interface 201 from the POD module 300 and outputting a data stream; an MPEG

decoder 26-1 and an AC-3 decoder 26-2 for decoding the data stream outputted from the TP demultiplexer 24 and outputting video signals and audio signals; an OOB receiver 23-1 for receiving the broadcast program information such as a channel tuning or a program guidance from the tuner 21 through the OOB, processing and outputting it through the interface 201 to the POD module 300 ;
5 an OOB transmitter 23-2 for receiving the signal through the interface 201 from the POD module 300 and outputting it through the OOB to the tuner 21; and a CPU 25 for controlling each circuit unit of the main circuit unit 200 and communicating with the POD module 300 through the interface 201.

10 The POD 300 includes a local CPU 34 for communicating with the CPU 25 of the main circuit unit 200 and controlling the whole POD; a CAU 33 for receiving the demodulated QAM from the QAM demodulator 22 of the main circuit unit 200, and descrambling the QAM-demodulated signal according to a conditional access key (CAK) outputted from the CPU 34 and outputting it to the
15 TP demultiplexer 24 in case that the QAM-demodulated signal is in a scrambled state; an OOB protocol processor 31 for communicating with the OOB receiver 23-1 and the OOB transmitter 23-2 under the control of the CPU 34; and a TP demultiplexer 32 for receiving the demodulated QAM and the signal from the OOB protocol processor 31 and demultiplexing them.

20 The POD module 300 shown in FIG. 2 is in the form of a PCMCIA card.

The operation of the conventional open cable set-top box constructed as described above will now be explained.

When power is supplied to the open cable set-top box, an A/V broadcast program is inputted to the POD module 300 through the tuner 21 and the QAM

demodulator 22, and the CAU 33 of the POD module 300 descrambles and outputs the AV program to the TP demultiplexer 24 of the main circuit unit 200. In other words, the CPU 34 of the POD module 300 interprets the command received from the head end through the OOB transmitter 23-2 and OOB receiver 23-1 of the main circuit unit 200 and the OOB protocol processor 31 and the TP demultiplexer 32 of the POD module 300 and outputs the interpreted command through a data channel and an extended channel of the interface 201 to the CPU 25 of the main circuit unit 200, so that the CPU 25 performs the command instructed by the head end.

Alternatively, the CPU 34 of the POD module 300 transmits a request of a user through the OOB transmitter 23-2 and the OOB receiver 23-1 of the main circuit unit 200 and the OOB protocol processor 31 and the TP demultiplexer 32 of the POD module 300 to the head end, so that the user may receive his or her desired program.

Figure 3 shows a communication protocol between the CPU of the POD and the CPU of the main circuit unit transmitted via the data channel. As shown in the drawing, the communication protocol includes, from the bottom, a PC card physical layer, a PC card link layer, a PC card transport sublayer, a generic transport sublayer and a session layer, which are common with other communication protocol, and a resource layer which has different contents. The resource layer gives and takes a software module such as an object to and from other layers to support execution of applications arranged at the upper portion of the resource layer.

The application performs the communication between the POD module 300 and the main circuit unit, 200 using resources included in the resource layer. Thus, whether the function of the POD interface can be extended is determined depending on how the resources are defined.

5 For example, the below Table 1 shows kinds of resources defined in the current U.S. open cable standard.

TABLE 1.

Resource	DVS064 Part B	Open Cable
Resource Manager	Yes	Yes
MMI	Yes	Yes
Application information	Yes	Updated
Low Speed Communication	Yes	Updated
Conditional Access Support	Yes	Yes
Smart Card Reader	Optional	Optional
Copy Protection	No	Yes
Host Control-info. Resource	Yes	Updated
Extended Channel Support	No	Yes
Generic IPPV Support	No	Yes
Specific Application Support	No	Yes

As shown in Table 1, the resources are defined only to support
10 applications used by users without including any resources to diagnose a defective state or a defective condition of the set-top box.

Thus, because the open cable set-top box being on the market does not include such a resource having a diagnostic function in the POD interface, it is not possible for the POD module 300 to diagnose itself or the main circuit unit 200 to determine whether or not the set-top box is out of order.

5 In addition, in case that the open cable set-top box is out of order and thus the user is not able to view a desired broadcast program, since the user has no idea of which one of the POD module and the main circuit unit of the set-top box has been rendered inoperable the user cannot determine whether to report he problem to one of the cable SO or the set-top box manufacturer.

10 Therefore, since the head end, which provides the service to the open cable set-top box, is unable to recognize the disorder of the subscriber set-top box in advance, its competitive edge is degraded with respect to the satellite broadcast producers and ground wave broadcast producers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide an open cable set-top box diagnosing system in which a diagnosis resource for checking an operation state of a set-top box is added to resources defined for POD interfacing so that a cable head end can diagnose the operation state of a set-top box through a POD, and its method.

20 Another object of the present invention is to provide an open cable set-top box diagnosing system in which, when a set-top box gets out of order, diagnosis information on the defective set-top box is transmitted to a set-top box

manufacturer on a real time basis through a network, so that the troubled set-top box can be easily settled, and its method.

To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, as embodied and broadly described herein,
5 there is provided an open cable set-top box diagnosing system in which a cable head end checks an operation state of a set-top box through a point of deployment (POD) by using a diagnosis resource for checking an operation state of the set-top box of a resource layer defined for interface between the point of deployment and the set-top box in an open cable set-top box of which the POD
10 and the set-top box are separated, and the cable head end is connected with a manufacturer of the set-top box by bidirectional network.

To achieve the above objects, there is also provided an open cable set-top box diagnosing system including an open cable set-top box 400B for checking its own operation state by using a diagnosis resource by a
15 communication protocol between a point of deployment (POD) separated from the main circuit unit and the main circuit, and a head end 400A for providing a service corresponding to a request signal received from the open cable set-top box 400B or providing a broadcast program to the open cable set-top box, and checking the operation state of the open cable set-top box.

20 To achieve the above objects, there is also provided an open cable set-top box diagnosing method including a step in which when a command for checking the operation state of the set-top box is inputted from the head end, the point of deployment (POD) requests system state information from the set-top box, and when the system state information is received from the set-top box, the

POD transmits it to the head end; a step in which the head end checks whether there is an error in the set-top box on the basis of the received system state information and requests detailed information on a defective sub-system from the POD in case that there is an error in the set-top box; and a step in which the
5 POD requests detailed information of the defective sub-system from the set-top box, and when detailed information on the defective sub-system is received from the set-top box, the POD transmits the detailed information to the head end.

To achieve the above objects, there is also provided an open cable set-top box diagnosing method including the steps of: requesting state information
10 on the open cable set-top box according to the command for checking the operation state of the open cable set-top box received from the head end; diagnosing whether there is an error in the open cable set-top box on the basis of the state information; and requesting detailed information on circuit units of a defective open cable set-top box in case that there is an error in the open cable
15 set-top box.

The foregoing and other objects, features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of the present invention when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

20 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of

this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a schematic block diagram showing a construction of a general
5 digital cable set-top box;

Figure 2 is a schematic block diagram showing a construction of an open
cable set-top box in accordance with a conventional art;

Figure 3 illustrates a communication protocol between a POD and a main
circuit unit in accordance with the conventional art;

10 Figure 4 is a schematic block diagram showing a construction of an open
cable set-top box diagnosing system in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 5 shows an example of coding of a Diag_open_req() object;

Figure 6A shows an example of coding of Diag_open_cnf() object;

Figures 6B and 6C show Datatype_id value, length and Sub-system_id
15 previously defined in the Diag_open_cnf() object;

Figure 7 shows an example of coding of a Diag_sta_req() object;

Figure 8 shows an example of coding of a Diag_stat_cnf() object;

Figure 9 shows an example of coding of a Diag_stat_req() object;

Figure 10A shows an example of coding of a Diag_data_cnf() object;

20 Figure 10B shows an example of coding of a Diag_data_cnf() object; and

Figure 11 is a flow chart of a method for diagnosing operation state of the
open cable set-top box in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

5 Figure 4 is a schematic block diagram showing a construction of an open cable set-top box diagnosing system in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

 As shown in the drawing, the open cable set-top box diagnostic system of the present invention is operable with a head end 400A for providing a
10 broadcast program, subscriber managing servers (S1, S2, ..., Sn) connected with the head end 400A and an open cable set-top box 400B according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention connected with the head end 400A.

 The open cable set-top box 400B includes a main circuit unit 401, CPU
15 45, a point of deployment (POD) 403 and an interface 402 for connecting the main circuit unit 401 and the POD 403.

 The main circuit unit 401 includes a tuner 41 for tuning a received frequency to receive an A/V broadcast program corresponding to a frequency of a channel desired by a user from a cable head end 400A; a QAM (Quadrature
20 Amplitude Modulation) demodulator 42 for receiving an A/V broadcast program tuned by the tuner 41, demodulating it and outputting the demodulated QAM signal through the interface 402 to the POD 403; a TP (transport) demultiplexer 44 for processing the signal received through the interface 402 from the POD 403 and outputting a data stream; an MPEG decoder 46-1 and an AC-3 decoder

46-2 for decoding the data stream outputted from the TP demultiplexer 44 and outputting video signals and audio signals; an OOB receiver 43-1 for receiving the broadcast program information, such as a channel tuning or a program guidance from the tuner 41 through the OOB, processing and outputting it through the interface 402 to the POD 403; an OOB transmitter 43-2 for receiving the signal through the interface 402 from the POD 403 and outputting it through the OOB to the tuner 41; and a CPU 45 for controlling each circuit unit of the main circuit unit 401 and communicating with the POD 403 through the interface.

According to the preferred embodiment, the POD 403 includes a CPU 54 for communicating with the CPU 45 of the main circuit unit 401 and controlling the whole POD; a CAU 53 for receiving the demodulated QAM from the QAM demodulator 42 of the main circuit unit 401, and descrambling the QAM-demodulated signal according to a conditional access key (CAK) outputted from the CPU 54 and outputting it to the TP demultiplexer 44 in case that the QAM-demodulated signal is in a scrambled state; an OOB protocol processor 51 for communicating with the OOB receiver 43-1 and the OOB transmitter 43-2 under the control of the CPU 54; and a TP demultiplexer 52 for receiving the demodulated QAM and the signal from the OOB protocol processor 51 and demultiplexing them.

Preferably, the POD described above may be in a form of a PCMCIA card or other suitable interface, wherein a communication module of the PCMCIA card type is connected to the POD interface port.

The operation of the open cable set-top box of the present invention constructed as described above will now be explained.

When power is supplied to the open cable set-top box 400B, an A/V broadcast program is inputted to the POD 403 through the tuner 41 and the QAM demodulator 42, and the CAU 53 of the POD 403 descrambles and outputs the A/V program to the TP demultiplexer 44 of the main circuit unit 401. In other words, the CPU 54 of the POD 403 interprets the command received from the head end through the OOB transmitter and OOB receiver of the main circuit unit 401 and the OOB protocol processor 51 and the TP demultiplexer 52 of the POD 403 and outputs the interpreted command through a data channel and an extended channel of the interface 402 to the CPU 45 of the main circuit unit 401, so that the CPU 45 performs the command instructed by the head end 400A.

Alternatively, the CPU 54 of the POD 403 transmits a request of a user through the OOB transmitter 43-2 and the OOB receiver 43-1 of the main circuit unit 401 and the OOB protocol processor and the TP demultiplexer 52 of the POD 403 to the head end 400A, so that the user may receive the desired program.

As described earlier, Figure 3 illustrates the communication protocol between the CPU 54 of the POD 403 and the CPU 45 of the main circuit unit 401 transmitted via the data channel of a conventional open cable set-top box, and includes, from the bottom, a PC card physical layer, a PC card link layer, a PC card transport sublayer, a generic transport sublayer and a session layer, and a resource layer.

In contrast to the conventional devices, the resource layer of the present invention also includes a resource for diagnosing the operation state of the set-top box, so that the set-top box can diagnose its own operation state. Also, the

resource layer contains a resource manager resource, an MMI resource, an application information resource, a low speed communication resource, a conditional access support resource, a copy protection resource, a host control information resource, an extended channel support resource, a generic IPPV support resource, a specific application support resource and a diagnostic resource. Wherein the diagnostic resource of the POD includes at least one diagnostic state request object and a diagnostic state confirmation object, and the The diagnostic state request object performs a diagnosing of a system and the diagnostic state confirmation object transfers the system state, or diagnosis result to the head end 400A or the broadcasting station.

In ~~additional~~ addition, the diagnostic resource contains a diagnostic open request object, a diagnostic confirmation request object, a diagnostic state request object, a diagnostic state confirmation object, a diagnostic data request object, and a diagnostic data confirmation request. The diagnostic confirmation object transfers the diagnosis result performed by the OOB protocol processor 51 to the head end 400A or to the broadcasting station.

In other words, by adding a diagnosis resource for checking the operation state of the set-top box to the resources defined for the POD interface, the cable head end is able to check the operation state of the set-top box through the POD module, so that the cable SOs can manage and administer the subscriber set-top box, and can recognize a necessary remedial step in advance and quickly fix the problem.

Accordingly, in case that the set-top box has an error, the cable head end 400A informs a corresponding set-top box manufacturer of the error information

on the defective set-top box on a substantially real time basis through a network,
so that it can be repaired or replaced rapidly. That is, the head end periodically
checks an operation state of the set-top box and informs a pertinent set-top box
manufacturer of diagnosed information on the set-top box with a problem
5 through the network on the real time basis.

The diagnosis resource of the present invention which is added to the
conventional resource layer of the POD interface is described in detail.

The diagnosis resource preferably includes defined objects to exchange
diagnosis data between the POD 403 and the main circuit unit 401. The objects
10 determine a specific ID information data format to discriminate subscriber set-top
box, such as a manufacturer name, a model name or a serial number, divides
the whole system to sub-systems, a functional unit to be checked, and gives an
ID, and defines states of each sub-system. That is, the diagnostic resource
previously defines an object that the POD interface module and the set-top box
15 are to use for exchanging the diagnosis data, determines a specific ID
information data format for identifying the subscriber set-top box, divides the
whole system into sub-systems, the functional unit for checking, assigns the ID
to each sub-system, defines each state of the sub-systems and exchanges
status information of each sub system as a data of the object.

20 For example, the objects belonging to the diagnosis resource of the
present invention are as follows.

Diag_open_req() POD → set-top ~~box~~: box: requesting to open
diagnosis source

Diag_open_cnf() POD \leftarrow set-top ~~box:~~ box: replying for sub-system
construction information of the set-top box

Diag_state_req() POD \rightarrow set-top ~~box:~~ box: requesting a system state

Diag_state_cnf() POD \leftarrow set-top ~~box:~~ box: replying whether there is an
5 error in the system

Diag_data_req() POD \rightarrow set-top ~~box:~~ box: requesting detailed
information in case that there is an error in the system

Diag_data_cnf() POD \leftrightarrow set-top ~~box:~~ box: replying to the defective
sub-system state

10 Figures 5 through 10 illustrate examples of codings to implement the
objectives describe above.

Figure 5 shows an example of coding of a Diag_open_req() object;
Figure 6A shows an example of coding of Diag_open_cnf() object; Figures 6B
and 6C show Datatype_id value, length and Sub-system_id previously defined in
15 the Diag_open_cnf() object; Figure 7 shows an example of coding of a
Diag_sta_req() object; Figure 8 shows an example of coding of a
Diag_stat_cnf() object; Figure 9 shows an example of coding of a
Diag_stat_req() object; Figure 10A shows an example of coding of a
Diag_data_cnf() object; and Figure 10B shows an example of coding of a
20 Diag_data_cnf() object.

Figure 11 is a flow chart of a method for diagnosing operation state of
the open cable set-top box in accordance with the present invention.

With reference to Figure 11, after the OOB transmitter 43-2 and receiver
43-1 of the main circuit unit 401 connected with the head end 400A interpret the

command received from the head end, the CPU 54 of the POD 403 renders the OOB transmitter 43-2 and receiver 43-1 to communicate with the CPU 45 of the main circuit unit 401 through the data channel of the extended channel through the interface 402 to perform the command instructed by the head end, or
5 transmits contents inputted by the user and the state information of each circuit unit of the set-top box through the OOB transmitter and receiver of the main circuit unit 401 connected with the head end.

When the cable head end 400A requests various ID information related to the set-top box and the information on the sub-system or component
10 construction from the POD (step 1), the POD requests the main circuit unit of the set-top box to open the diagnosis resource by using the Diag_open_req() object as shown in Figure 5 (step 2).

Then, the main circuit unit transmits the information requested by the POD obtained on the basis of the pre-set input information by using the
15 Diag_open_cnf() object as shown in Figure 6 (step 3).

Accordingly, the POD transmits the various ID information related to the set-top box and information on the sub-system construction to the cable head end (step 4).

Thereafter, when the cable head end transmits the command for
20 periodically checking and reporting the operation state of the set-top box to the POD (step 5), the POD checks the operation state of the set-top box through the diagnosis resource defined in the POD interface and reports it to the cable head end.

That is, the POD requests the system state from the set-top box by using the Diag_stat_req() object as shown in Figure 7 (step 6), the main circuit unit of the set-top box, which has periodically checked the operation state of the set-top box, transmits the system state of the set-top box to the POD by using the
5 Diag_stat_cnf() object as shown in Figure 8 (step 7).

Then, the POD transmits the system state of the set-top box to the cable head end (step 8), and the cable head end checks whether there is an error in the system on the basis of the received information (step 9).

In case that there is no error in the system of the set-top box, the cable
10 head end repeatedly checks the operation state of the set-top box (steps 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9), while, in case that there is an error in the system, the cable head end requests detailed state information on the defective sub-system from the POD (step 10).

Then, the POD requests detailed information on the sub-system of the
15 defective set-top box from the main circuit unit of the set-top box by using the Diag_data_req() object as shown in Figure 9 (step 11).

Then, the main circuit unit of the set-top box transmits the state information of the sub-system of the defective set-top box to the POD by using the Diag_data_cnf() object as shown in Figure 10 (step 12), and the POD
20 transmits the received state information of the sub-system of the set-top box to the cable head end (step 13).

While the head end is checking the operation state of the set-top box, in case that the head end is informed of the defective set-top box from the POD, the head end registers the informed content with the subscriber managing

servers (S1, S2, ..., Sn) and informs the corresponding manufacturer of the defective set-top box of the ID of the defective set-top box and the abnormal operation state content on the real time basis.

Accordingly, various service (i.e., early report on a trouble, repairing or
5 replacing, etc) for the troubled set-top box can be effectively and quickly provided by the manufacturers.

In addition, the cable head end is able to detect the trouble of the POD as it occurs and the cable head end reports the error to an A/S service person of the cable head end itself, so that its own A/S service person can expeditiously
10 settle the problem.

As described, in the open cable set-top box diagnosing system and method according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the interface for diagnosing the set-top box function is added to the POD interface of the digital cable set-top for an open cable, so that the cable head end can
15 manage the ID information to discriminate set-top boxes owned by each subscriber and the operation state information of each set-top box on the real time basis.

In addition, in case that the set-top box or the POD is improperly operating the diagnosis information on the troubled set-top box may be
20 transmitted to the corresponding set-top box manufacturer, so that the troubled set-top box or the POD can be quickly repaired or replaced.

As the present invention may be embodied in several forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof, it should also be understood that the above-described embodiments are not limited by any of the

details of the foregoing description, unless otherwise specified, but rather should
be construed broadly within its spirit and scope as defined in the appended
claims, and therefore all changes and modifications that fall within the meets and
bounds of the claims, or equivalence of such meets and bounds are therefore
5 intended to be embraced by the appended claims.